DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) The increase in the Export Service Charge rate from 0.5% to 2.0% in their Budget proposals for 1993-94 will be applicable to Nepalese exports to all destinations and not to their exports to India alone.

(c) The value of imports by Nepal from India was 210.48 crores (IC) during 1992-93, showing an increase of Rs. 20.33 crores as compared to their imports of Rs. 190.15 crores during 1991-92.

(d) and (e) In the Nepalese Budget for 1993-94 imports from India to Nepal have been given an exemption of 20% and 10% of basic duty with the rates of basic duty up to 60% and 110% respectively. At the same time, the additional duty, which was levied at the rate of 3%, 5%, 8% and 12% at different slabs of basic customs duty from which the Indian goods were, till now, exempted, has been abolished and merged with the basic customs duty, the relief in the basic customs duty, in a way, replaces the relief given earlier in additional duty on imports from India.

नई आर्थिक नीति का इलेक्ट्रानिकी सामान के निर्यात पर प्रभाव

3155. **श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई आर्थिक नीति का इलेक्ट्रानिकी और कम्प्यूटर साफ्टवेयर के निर्यात पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय इलेक्ट्रानिकी सामान और कम्प्यूटर साफ्टवेयर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में स्पर्धा करते हैं ; और विश्व के किन-किन भागों में हमारे इन उत्पादों का बाजार है ; और

(ग) कुल विदेशी मुद्रा आय में भारतीय इलेक्ट्रानिकी और कम्प्यूटर साफ्टवेयर के योगदान की प्रतिशतता संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या ?

नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री कमालुद्दीन अहमद : (क) और (ख) नई आर्थिक नीति का इलेक्ट्रानिक्स एवं कम्प्यूटर साफ्टवेयर के निर्यात पर अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है जिसका प्रमाण यह है कि वर्ष 1992-93 में उनके निर्यात में उससे पहले के वर्ष में हुए निर्यात की तुलना में वृद्धि हुई है । निर्यात में इस वृद्धि से यह भी संकेत मिलता है कि हमारा कुछ इलैक्ट्रानिक माल और कंप्यूटर साफ्टवेयर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप से प्रतियोगी है ।

भारतीय इलैक्ट्रानिक माल का 80 से भी अधिक देशों को निर्यात किया जा रहा है और अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, जर्मनी, फ्रान्स, इटली, अफ्रीकी देश, मध्य-पूर्व और प्रशान्त महासागर के देश प्रमुख बाजार हैं ।

(ग) वर्ष 1992-93 में हमारे कुल निर्यात में इलैक्ट्रानिक्स एवं कंप्यूटर साफ्टवेयर का प्रतिशत निम्नलिखित था :

—इलैक्ट्रानिक्स . . .	1.7%
—कंप्यूटर साफ्टवेयर . .	1.5%
—इलैक्ट्रानिक्स एवं कंप्यूटर साफ्टवेयर	3.2%

Strategy to revamp tea exports

3156. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in the Financial Express dated 30-7-93 captioned Tea Exports Need to revamp marketing strategy;

(b) whether it is a fact that the share of Indian exports in the total world market have dropped from about 45 per cent to 18 per cent during the past two decades when India is considered to be the largest producer of tea in the world but now our exports stagnant around 200 million kg. indicating figures of export during the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to formulate a comprehensive marketing strategy for export of "value-added" Tea so far; and

(e) whether Government propose to give new brand name to Indian Tea to attract some foreign buyers exports; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Share of export of Indian tea in relation to total world exports dropped from 28.94% in 1972 to 17.44% in 1992. Exports during the last three years have been as follows:—

Year	Exports (Mn kgs.)
1990 . . .	210.02
1991 . . .	202.92
1992 . . .	170.82 (Estimated)

(c) The principal reasons for decline in India's share in the world market include sharp increase in domestic demand outstripping increase in production unlike in other exporting countries, collapse of USSR market in 1992 and stiff competition from larger number of tea producing countries.

(d) Steps taken to boost export of value added teas include uninational promotional campaigns through Tea Board's offices abroad. The nature of schemes undertaken under uninational promotions are (i) Participation in trade fairs/exhibitions, (ii) Media campaign to increase consumer awareness towards various characteristics of Indian tea, (iii) Media campaign to popularise Indian tea through Tea Board marketing symbol, and (iv) Support to various foreign brands containing Indian tea. This is generally in the nature of bearing a portion of the expenditure incurred by importers to launch various promotional campaigns.

(e) Individual exporters of Indian tea export their own brand or their distributors' brand in international market. In accordance with export liberalisation policy of the Government a tea exporter has got the option to bid for the brand name of a foreign company either by way of purchasing of the company or by way of joint collaboration for expanding export base of branded package products from India. As such, there is no proposal to give a new common brand name to Indian teas.

Imports of capital goods

3157. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that import of capital goods have jumped from Rs. 11,116 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 13,977 crores in 1992-93 a jump of 25.7 per cent as against this, exports from India have gone up only by 18.6 per cent viz. from Rs. 1,715 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 2,035 crores in 1992-93;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in the Hindustan Times dated 31-7-93 captioned 'Capital Goods Post—IMF conditionalities hit Indian Industry' and reported statement of confederation of Indian Industry's Capital Goods Committee's Chairman, Shri S. K. Biglani's saying that the present duty structure alongwith the anomalies were part of Indian Government's bowing before IMF conditionalities/negotiations last year and also at the instance of the World Bank; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken so far to remove the anomalies in the import duty structure for capital goods which have rendered the Indian indigenous industry totally incompetitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) According to the available statistics, import of machinery including project goods and professional instruments etc., increased from Rs. 11,073 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 13,977 crores in 1992-93 registering a growth of 26.22 per cent. As against this, exports of engineering goods including projects goods went up by 33.63 per cent viz. from Rs. 4,868 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 6,505 crores in 1992-93.

(b) and (c) The Government is aware of the news item referred to in part (b) of the Question. In the current Export and Import Policy, all capital goods, raw materials, intermediates, components, consumables etc. may be imported without any restriction except to the extent such imports are regulated by the Negative List of imports or any other law for the time being in force. Manufacturers of capital goods are allowed import of components freely. Under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, an export obligation to the extent of four times the value of the capital goods machines is imposed. In order to ensure that lower duties on imported machineries do not hurt the domestic capital goods industry, the import duty on components was lowered to 25 per cent *ad valorem* from a pre-budget rate of 35 or 40 per cent. In order, however, to ensure that domestic industries producing such components are not adversely affected, a countervailing duty of 10 per cent was imposed on such components with full facility of set off under MODVAT. Duties on capital goods, metal and metal goods, were reduced, as these are the basic raw materials of domestic capital goods industry.

Import targets set by STC

3158. SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the canalised import targets set by STC during 1992-93; and

(b) the reasons for the fall in business of the STC and the steps that Government contemplates to increase the turnover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF